

The same authority repeats, that consular officers are to be established at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fow-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, which are to be thrown open to British merchants, and that a regular and just tariff of imports and exports, as well as of transit duties, is to be established and published.

PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.

(From the London Record, Nov. 14.)

It must have been with great pain that the majority of our readers remarked in our columns on the 17th of October, the statements of the deplorable workings of Tractarianism in Calcutta, as detailed by an intelligent eye-witness of high character; and that they also noted the letter from the Rev. Mr. Laroche, on the following Thursday, in relation to a certain publication, circulated among its Auxiliaries, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, containing sentiments from which such practices as those which disfigure and mar the operations of the Society in India were likely to spring. In short, no one but he who willfully closes his eyes can doubt the fact, that the leaven of Tractarianism is in active fermentation among many of the Directors of the Society at home, and that it has worked abroad to the production of the dire effects which we then brought under the view of our readers.

The question occurs, What are we to do? Are we, with our names and money, to countenance and circulate principles which absolutely vitiate the Gospel of Christ, and which are spreading in our Indian empire, and probably everywhere else to which the operations of the Society extend, confusion and disunion, where all previously was comparatively harmony and peace? Can we conscientiously do this, or run the imminent risk of doing it? Could we do so were it a natural poison the Society was circulating? Shall we do it—dare we do it, when it is not merely a moral evil, but a spiritual distemper, involving consequences infinitely fatal, and stretching into eternity, which the Society is permitting to germinate in its bosom, and bring forth fruit unto death?

We again say, What shall we do?

We have scope in the Church Missionary Society for all our exertions to send a knowledge of the pure Gospel to the Heathen. Is there no such instrument by which we may hope to send the Gospel of Christ in its purity to the colonies? We reply, there is, and that it is designated the Colonial Church Society.

That Institution is already in full operation, with an income of between 3,000l. and 4,000l. a-year; it is supported by distinguished patronage; it is worked by a faithful Committee; all the clerical members of the Society are members of Committee. It is composed of sound Churchmen, men of orthodox and Evangelical principles, and who regard with due horror—with an eye enlightened by Scripture, and the scriptural teaching of our Church, the schismatic teachers who are introducing so much confusion into our Church, and into every country in the world to which their pestiferous operations extend.

We accordingly very strenuously recommend all our readers to withdraw their subscriptions from the one Society and to pour them into the other. As long as we merely talk in the ears of the managers of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, it is little heeded. Perhaps, if they saw their contributions leaving them in a broad stream, it might operate with some effect. But whether it did so or not, we should be doing our duty, and not exhibit to men and angels the strange inconsistency of denouncing Tractarianism with our mouths as an enormous evil, and then cherishing and comforting it into fuller maturity by our pecuniary contributions. How true the saying of our Lord, "The children of the world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." Who in temporal things would exhibit so glaring an inconsistency as this?

It is from a regard to this same principle that we are induced to recommend most strongly to our readers to give their immediate support to accomplish the consecration of All Saint's Church, in the parish of St. Pancras, an advertisement in relation to which they will find in to-day's paper.

It is one thing to build churches, it is another thing to fill them with faithful ministers. St. Pancras is in every point of view a most destitute parish. Here is a church ready for consecration, which will not only ostensibly, but really, under God's blessing, operate towards the supply of the existing destitution. Our readers will mark the circumstances. We pray them to supply the need.

The one case is temporary and local. The other is permanent and general. We hope we do not use too great a liberty in recommending both objects, according to their different characters, to the support of the Christian public.

(From the London Watchman.)

The attention of the religious public in Scotland is now directed, with no little interest, to an occurrence which has lately taken place in Edinburgh, and which we feel bound to bring before our readers, not merely as an article of ordinary intelligence, but especially as a striking development of the persecuting spirit of Puseyism,—an instructive warning of what might be expected from the Tractarians, if they should, by some calamitous concurrence of events, obtain the power after which they are so earnestly straining.

The parties in the transaction to which we now call attention are, the Rev. C. H. TERROR, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh, and the Rev. D. T. K. DRUMMOND, the Episcopal Minister of Trinity Chapel, Dean Bridge, in that city.

Mr. DRUMMOND has, for some years, occupied a distinguished place amongst the evangelical clergy of Scotland. The various statements which we have seen, concur to represent him as most blameless and exemplary in his private walk, and singularly faithful and zealous in the discharge of his ministerial duties. Even those who differ from him on some points of doctrine or discipline, bear cordial testimony to his talents and piety. Amongst the means by which he endeavoured to do good to the people of his charge, one was the maintenance of week-evening meetings in a room in Clyde-street, hired for the purpose. Here he was accustomed to hold a weekly prayer-meeting, a Bible-class meeting, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. BAGOT, of St. James's Chapel, a missionary prayer-meeting. These services were conducted in the usual way, by singing, extempore prayer, and reading and exposition of the Scriptures.

Dr. TERROR is the recently-appointed Bishop, and one of the highest of High-Churchmen. This, indeed, might have been anticipated, when the character of that Episcopal body from which he derived his nomination is considered. It is well known that the *New-mania* has infected many of the Scotch Bishops and Clergy to an extent not exceeded even at Oxford itself; and of their sentiments Dr. TERROR is the willing and fitting representative. Entered upon his Episcopate, we can imagine him looking round,—as, no doubt, a Bishop ought to do,—to ascertain whether there were within his jurisdiction any evils that could be remedied,—any mal-practices that could be checked and prevented. AND WHERE DOES HE FIX? Who is the offender upon whose devoted head the vials of Episcopal wrath are to be poured out? It is no other than Mr. DRUMMOND! But what crime has he committed? If he be the pious and useful man he is said to be, it might be hoped that even an enemy could find no occasion against him, "except as concerning the law of his God." Ah! he had committed a crime of no small magnitude in Puseyite eyes. He held prayer meetings at which the *Liturgy of the Church was not employed*; and Bishop TERROR, finding that this might be construed into a breach of the 23rd Canon of the Scottish Episcopal Church,—“On the uniformity to be used in public worship,”—directs against him the thunders of ecclesiastical censure, and after a due declaration of the heinousness of the offence, inflicts on Mr. DRUMMOND “an admonition in the terms of the canon.”

“And this,” says the *Record*—“while surrounded by other Ministers, all, all honourable men,—very fashionable preachers—lulling their hearers asleep amidst the dissipation of the ball-room, the purities of the theatre, and the utter worldliness of their hearts and lives. Added to which, there is the teaching of the heterodoxy of Tractarianism in a greater or less degree. All this Bishop TERROR bears with, or touches with a gentle hand, but instantly proceeds to admonish the man who, in the abundance of his labours for his

Saviour, meets his own people under the circumstances stated above.”

A long correspondence ensued, in which Mr. DRUMMOND vindicated himself on the ground that the Canon was intended to apply to the recognised public services of the Church,—while the meetings censured by the Bishop were private, as being announced only in his own congregation, and held in a place which was, for the time, his own private room. He also urged that such meetings are frequently held in England, with the sanction of dignitaries of the Church,—that he himself held them in the parish in Gloucestershire in which he first officiated, with the approbation of Dr. GRAY, then Bishop of Bristol:—that since he came to Edinburgh, now a period of ten years, he had uniformly pursued the same course without opposition, except in one instance, when Mr. STEPHENS, the editor of the *Episcopal Magazine*, brought a charge of irregularity against him, which, however, only led to a more full expression of approbation of his proceedings from Dr. WALKER, the late Bishop. He further pleaded the spiritual benefit which he and his congregation derived from the meetings, and “entreated” the Bishop to “deal gently in the case.”

But argument and entreaty proved equally unavailing. Bishop TERROR is made of stuff too stern to be thus moved into a compliance inconsistent with the arrogant claims of his party. He does, indeed, make an exception, (it does not clearly appear why,) in favour of the Bible-class and Missionary prayer-meetings; but with regard to the weekly meeting, which was manifestly regarded on both sides as the most important, he is firm in his resolution to prohibit it. He therefore formally pronounces his official judgment in these words:—“My judgment is, that I am bound by the law of our Church to admonish you upon Case No. 1, of your letter of the 14th inst.; and if that admonition should be neglected, to bring your conduct before the Synod of the Diocese.”

The issue of this persecution has been to drive Mr. DRUMMOND from the position in which his labours had been so beneficial. In a pathetic farewell address to his congregation he thus states the dilemma in which he found himself placed:—

“The adherence of the Bishop to his admonition left me only three alternatives. 1. To remain Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, and give up private social prayer-meetings. Or, 2. To remain at Trinity—persevere in holding these meetings, and so, by setting his authority at defiance, be suspended. Or, 3. To submit to his decision and resign my charge. The first of these I never could for a moment entertain, with the deep conviction I feel that these ministrations form an integral part of my duty. The second is morally out of the question; and therefore to the last I have been driven, that I may have a conscience void of offence towards God as well as towards man.”

In accordance with the sentiments thus expressed, Mr. DRUMMOND has resigned his charge in connexion with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, having first taken leave of his congregation in a farewell sermon, during the delivery of which many were affected even to tears.

Such are the facts of this case of oppression, so far as we have been able to collect them from the lengthened statements, published in different Scotch journals; and the character of these facts is sufficiently obvious to relieve us from the necessity of commenting on them in detail. As the *Edinburgh Witness* observes, “The main fact which concerns the public is this, that a clergyman of blameless character, of unquestionable zeal, and of unimpeached orthodoxy, for meeting with a portion of his congregation in a hired room, and there offering up prayer without the Liturgy, is visited with admonition, and threatened with suspension, and all the penalties to which a gross delinquent could be subjected.” The *Scottish Guardian*, in an able article on the subject, truly represents this as only one of numerous evidences that might be adduced of “the persecuting spirit which is now levelling the Episcopal Church,” and refers particularly to the undignified as well as unchristian oppressions which, according to the *Stamford Mercury*, Lord and Lady RICHMOND are now practising on the Methodists in their neighbourhood. We cannot say, however, that such acts excite in us much surprise. We are deeply persuaded that in proportion to the spread of Tractarian doctrines, will be the manifestations of such tyranny. Puseyism is essentially and unchangeably a persecuting system. While, therefore, as Christian men, we are bound to contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints, and against the spread of doctrines which make the word of God of none effect through human tradition, and priestly assumption,—as *freemen*, as lovers of liberty, we are called to oppose with strenuous effort those principles and practices which, if dominant, would crush religious liberty, and fetter that right of private judgment which was purchased for us at no less a price than the blood of our martyred reformers.

It appears, however, that our sturdy Northern friends will not quietly submit to be thus enslaved. A considerable number of Mr. DRUMMOND's hearers have determined to adhere to him, and arrangements are in progress to provide for him both a Chapel and a congregation in Edinburgh. The Puseyite Clergy have taken alarm, and by the last accounts we learn that they held a meeting, at which Dean RAMSAY presided, and adopted resolutions calling—not on the Bishop to retract his censure, and thus restore the most popular of his Clergy to his course of usefulness—but on Mr. DRUMMOND to prevent the movement amongst his friends, and to use his influence to check the practical expression of those feelings which the Bishop's conduct has excited. They assert that his resignation of his charge was “totally without cause,” and, of course, apply the terms *schism* and *schismatical* most liberally to him and his friends. Mr. DRUMMOND intimates that he has in the press a reply to those statements, so far as they concern himself, and the Committee of his friends “notify that they will shortly publish a statement, in answer to the resolutions and remonstrance of the Dean and Clergy, in so far as relates to their proceedings after the lamented resignation to which Mr. DRUMMOND was compelled, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Bishop to encroach on the Christian liberties alike of Pastor and People.”

Although this article has already exceeded the limits within which we wished to confine it, we cannot conclude without giving a short extract from the *Church Intelligencer*, to exhibit the light in which the English Puseyites view the case:—

“And so ‘Scottish Episcopalians’ are invited to join Mr. Drummond in his *Korahite* rebellion against the Bishop of the diocese. * * * We beg to tell him (Mr. D.) that the Church of England hates and abhors his schismatical conduct, and unquestionably holds that in separating from the Church of Scotland” (meaning, of course, the Episcopal Church in Scotland)—“he has cut himself off from the Church of Christ, and is to all intents and purposes a dissenter or schismatic. We have long known something of Mr. Drummond's unscripural principles, and schismatical movements, and were quite prepared to find him openly rebelling against the Scriptures and the Church of God. We can only hope that if he and the unhappy persons who seemed disposed to partake of his sin, should pretend to form or make a church of their own, and set up the work of their own hands against the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ, that the Bishop of Edinburgh will not for a moment hesitate to perform his clear and unquestionable, though painful duty, of EXCOMMUNICATING Mr. Drummond and the abettors of his schism from the Church of Christ, not to be restored until they shall have repented of such their wicked acts.”

We shall watch with interest the issue of this novel and important movement.

The *London Record* says:—“The Cambridge *Tracts for the Times* (ye!pt the *Ecclesiologist*) are growing even worse than their defunct Oxford predecessors.” It is said, that the Evangelical party in the Church of England are to make the first move in a threatened separation. They are to call themselves “The Reformed Church of England,” and to keep as wide as adherence to Episcopacy will allow from the practices of Puseyism.—*Wiltshire Independent*, Nov. 17.

THE STRATHBOGIE CASE.—One of the most important decisions yet given, in regard to the Church question, has been pronounced. We refer to the interlocutor of Lord Cuning-

hame, given on Thursday, in the processes of suspension and reduction of the sentence of deposition, passed by the General Assembly of 1841, against the seven ministers of Strath-bogie. Referring to the interlocutor itself, we need only here state, that, so far as the Lord Ordinary's judgment goes, he sustains the competency of the process for setting aside that sentence—that he holds the moderator of that assembly, the procurator of the Church, and the clerks of assembly, as the parties who are properly called as contradictors or defenders on the part of the Church—and that he sustains the jurisdiction of the Court of Session to suspend and set aside the sentence of the General Assembly in this particular case. His Lordship has repelled all the preliminary defences offered by the respondents and defenders. They have, it appears, as stated in the interlocutor, intimated that they are to reclaim to the inner house.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

The opening of Queen's College, Glasgow, for the education of ladies, took place on Friday last in that city, before the Lord Provost and a number of clergy and gentry.

A LARGE BULL.—This animal, four and a half years old, the property of John Horn, Esq., of Thomaneau, was killed at Milnthorpe, a few days ago. The following is the weight:—Total weight when alive, 188 stones imperial, or 2632 lbs. The four quarters weighed 1735 lbs., leaving 896 lbs. to be accounted for as follows:—Hide, 142 lbs.; head and feet 80 lbs.; tallow, 158 lbs.; lungs, heart, and including what is generally known under the name of lights, 74 lbs.; blood, 100 lbs.; stomach and intestines, with contents, 270 lbs.; waste, 72 lbs. This animal was a cross with the calf of a cow belonging to Captain Barclay, of Ury, and a Teeswater cow. One of his breed, two and a half years old, the produce of a short horned cow (Teeswater) promises even to exceed the weight of the former. Farm produce alone was employed in the rearing.

PILCHARD FISHERY.—This fishery has been very successful this season on the Cornish coast. At St. Ives, alone, 12,000 barrels have been cured.

The remnant of the 44th, which was all but extinguished in the deplorable retreat from Cabul, is ordered to be sent back to England forthwith.

The embarkation of the 45th Regiment for foreign service has been countermanded. The two battalions are to be consolidated, and to continue on home duty until further orders.

Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer of the O'Connell tribute, has issued circulars pressing the collection, and declaring that “Mr. O'Connell is in want of pecuniary aid,” and he concludes with the important news, that it is in contemplation “in future to give up the annual call, and to make one general call on a given day, throughout the nation, which will be a final one, and thus enable the trustees to purchase an estate, to keep the great Liberator from want in his declining years.”

DREADFUL STORM AT MADEIRA.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, and the whole of the island, has been visited with one of the most dreadful storms that has ever occurred since the flood in the year 1803, when upwards of 400 persons were swept into the sea; and had the late deluge occurred at night, as was the case in the former catastrophe, there is no doubt but hundreds of persons would have been drowned; however, as far as can be learnt at present, few lives were lost, except in the distant parishes, where several hundreds of persons have been carried into the sea.

The summer was very hot, and the weather continued beautifully fine until the 15th October; it then rained heavily until the 24th, when the rain partly ceased. A correspondent of the *Times* says—

“About mid-day, the whole of the Island appeared buried in one vast cloud, threatening total darkness; the barometer fell considerably, the air became very oppressive, with a strong sulphurous smell; and the wind veered about to nearly every point of the compass. At one o'clock, the rain began to fall in torrents; and about an hour afterwards, I perceived, at a distance of about a mile from the shore, an immense rising in the sea, which was soon connected with a mass of dark clouds overhanging the bay, to all appearance charging themselves, or drawing the water from the sea, for the space of about ten minutes, followed immediately by a heavy swell or rising of the ocean, which swept towards the shore; and, although I was at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, it appeared high enough to sweep over the city; its force, however, was broken, and it subsided on the beach. The rain still continued in torrents; and at four o'clock, the roar of the water in the River N. S. do Calhao, which was forty feet in depth, began to give me some alarm; when, looking out of the window of my house, I perceived that the bridge was being swept away, and that the water was rushing into the streets. I immediately left the house; and on reaching the street, the appalling sight that appeared in every direction was enough to make the stoutest heart quake with fear. The street in front of the garden of my house was upwards of three feet deep with water; and hundreds of men and children were wading their way up the stream, flying towards the mountains, whilst others were flocking to the town, not knowing where to go for safety, amidst the most dreadful shrieks and cries that can possibly be imagined. As I approached towards the river, the scene became still more awful, the water having burst open the wine lodges, and the contents being swept into the sea; whilst the streets in the neighbourhood were all overflowed with water, and the inmates of the houses escaping by ladders, and over the roofs of the houses. Upwards of 200 houses have been destroyed, or become untenable by this disastrous flood; and the quantity of wine, corn, &c. swept into the sea and destroyed is very great; but at present it is utterly impossible to state any thing like an estimate of the amount of damage done.”

The Government made immediate arrangements to admit the poor into the forts for shelter, and to keep order; but the overflowing wine gave opportunity for intoxication, and the confusion for frequent robberies.

“The news from the interior, or rather the coasts—for from the interior we have none—is awful. Half of Machio is swept away, and all the fishing boats belonging to the village. In the parish of Madalena nearly all the houses and part of the population are gone; in Calheto many houses are washed away. Fayal and Porto Cruz have suffered much, entire vineyards having been swept into the sea. Santa Cruz has suffered less than others; but at Canico the disasters are great.”

The weather moderated; but on the 26th it blew a hurricane from the south, and the sea rushed furiously over the beach into the lower streets of Funchal. Six vessels were at anchor in the bay; at five o'clock the first, the American brig Creole, was driven from its anchors on the beach; and at intervals followed the English schr. Wave, the Portuguese schr. Nevo Bejinho, the brig Dart of London, and the Sardinian schr. Gloria Madre Esperanza. All on board the last vessel perished. The ship Success was saved by its anchor becoming entangled as it dragged, with one left at the bottom by a large American ship; next morning the ship got out to sea; and afterwards returned in safety. The wreck of an unknown vessel was found at Ponta Cruz, the crew apparently swept away; and another Sardinian schr. was wrecked at Ponta Santo. Up to the 2d, they still remained without news from the interior.

TRIAL BY JURY.—At the Middlesex Adjourned Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Sergeant Adams, the chairman, in his address to the grand jury, reprobated the outcry lately made against commitals for trifling offences, and said he had for thirty years seen the beneficial effects of trial by jury. He was opposed to the extension of the power of the magistrates in respect of summary convictions, and was satisfied that justice was best administered by twelve men acquainted with the workings of human nature. As a proof of the fallacy of the remarks made respecting trifling cases, he might mention one that had come before himself, in which a man was tried and convicted of stealing potatoes to the value of three half-pence. Now, this man had stolen tons of potatoes from the same place, but could only be indicted for stealing the quantity found upon him when he was taken in the act. Another complaint against trifling prosecutions was the committal of persons charged with small offences to the Central

Criminal Court, and thus entailing a great expense on the country. There were, however, only three or four magistrates who obstinately pursued that course, and it must soon cease, for public opinion was against it; but notwithstanding the evil, he should regret seeing the trial by jury tampered with. He had sometimes been very angry with the verdicts of juries; but frequently, upon subsequent and cool reflection, he had found that they were right and he was wrong. With the expression of these, his honest and conscientious opinions, upon a matter of such importance, he trusted the jury would agree.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—The New Orleans *Piogramme* thus instructs people generally:—“Let the business of everybody else alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you throw away a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking after your own business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error of a cent, trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon your trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last. Though you should even fail in the struggle, you will be honoured; but shrink from the task, and you will be despised. By following these rules, however, you 'need never say fail.' Pay debts promptly, and so exact your dues. Keep your word. Take the paper. ADVERTISE.”

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—One of the greatest errors committed by public speakers, when addressing large bodies of people, is speaking fast. They forget that distance has the same effect upon sounds as it has upon architectural or other ornaments; it melts, as it were, the more minute parts into a confused mass. Elaborate and ornate passages in music cannot be appreciated by a moderately distant listener, while the bold and distinct slow movement can be felt and understood by him with ease.

In any adversity that happens to us in the world, we ought to consider that misery and affliction are not less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest; and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

We beg to acquaint our friends in the Country that, in order to facilitate the collection of our outstanding Debts—many of which have been a long time due—we have appointed the following persons to be our Agents, and that they will forthwith receive payments, grant receipts, &c., in our name and on our account, viz: Mr. Frederick Norton, Three Rivers; Mr. Geo. Wiggins, Crapaud; Mr. Geo. Farley, Bedouque; Mr. Edward Henry, Lot 18; and Mr. Harry Green, St. Eleanor's. Thirteen Shillings, when paid in advance, will be received as one Year's subscription to the Colonial Herald, from the present date.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

It was our intention to have devoted some portion of our available space to-day to a brief retrospect of our past career and future prospects, as public Journalists; but a pressure of other matter has prevented our fully carrying this intention into effect. We cannot refrain, however, on commencing this, the Sixth, Volume of our Journal—on entering upon a new, and, it may be, eventful, year,—on setting out, as it were, anew in the journey of life—from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to those generous individuals who have hitherto cheered us with their countenance, and encouraged us by their support; and we beg to assure them, that it is our intention and fixed determination, to devote such abilities as a kind Providence may have conferred upon us, to the advancement of the interests and the promotion of the welfare of our fellow-countrymen, whose prosperity and happiness we feel to be identical with our own. We lay no claim to infallibility. We may, and have, doubtless, occasionally erred in judgment; but we trust that our past conduct has been, on the whole, of such a character as to afford a sufficient guarantee to those who may kindly continue in favor us with their patronage, that their confidence will not, in our case, be altogether thrown away or misplaced. In the meantime, we most sincerely and respectfully wish all our friends and patrons a happy New Year!

The Mail Bags stated in our last to have been left at Cape Tormentine, on the other side of the Strait, were received at the Post Office, in this Town, early on Tuesday morning last—the Couriers having succeeded in crossing from this to the Cape opposite, and again returning, on the previous day.

Last night, about Ten o'clock, the Couriers arrived in town with this week's Mail—putting us in possession of Boston dates to the 2d, and Halifax to the 4th inst. The news is important.

MONTREAL, December 19th.—It is with deep sorrow we state, that on the 15th instant, His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot was so seriously ill, that his attendants almost despaired of his life. At the date of our latest advices, he continued exceedingly low; and the apprehension of his medical attendants point to a fatal termination of his malady.

KINGSTON, CANADA, Dec. 21.—It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure we announce to our readers that the health of His Excellency the Governor General has much improved for the last two days—the disease seems to have taken a favourable turn, and there are now good hopes of his ultimate recovery.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—MAIL ALTERATIONS.—The Eastern Mails, which hitherto closed on Wednesday and Saturday, will, after Friday next, close every Monday and Friday night, at 9 o'clock. They will arrive on the same days as before—viz. Monday and Friday. Some places have two mails per week. These are Amherst, Antigonish, Guysboro, PARSBORO, PICTOU, TRURO, all parts of New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States. The places that have Mails only once a week, on Monday, are Arichat, Port Hood, St. John's, C. B., and Prince Edward Island. Mails from the latter places are also due on Monday evening.

CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.—James G. Boggs, Esq., Collector pro-tem at Pictou, has been appointed Collector at Yarmouth, William Robertson, Esq., is to be Collector at Pictou.

JAN. 4.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet *Britannia* arrived yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock, in 50 hours from Boston, from which Port she brings dates to the 2d instant, containing the accounts of a destructive fire in New York, a number of shipwrecks, and other particulars.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.—The election for members to serve in the new House of Assembly were in progress at the last advices throughout the adjoining Province of New Brunswick. The accounts from Newfoundland represent that Island also as in all the bustle of a general election, and the polling as conducted with quietness and decorum.

PRICES IN PICTOU.—The following are the prices of country materials in Pictou. Pork may be quoted at from 1 1/2d. per lb.; beef 1s. to 2d.; flour in bags, 14s. per cwt.; Oatmeal 10s.; Geese 1s. 3d.; Hay £3 10s.

CHEAP LIVING.—In the provision market of Columbus, Ohio, in November, the finest turkeys were selling at twenty five cents each; geese at eighteen cents; ducks at sixteen cents the pair; and chickens at seventy five cents a dozen—sixpence a piece. Beef at two cents per lb., and other eatables in proportion.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House in Liverpool, dated 3d Dec., 1842, to a gentleman in this town:—

“The recent news from the East Indies and China has had a magic effect on the state of trade and shipping; and every body seems to anticipate better times!”

THE POST OFFICE.—The generality of our readers are, we presume, already aware, that several important alterations, and, at least, some decided improvements, have of late been effected in the Post Office Department in this town. An Office in a very public and convenient situation has